

without ceasing, oppresses you by her
cutions?

And what hath been the effect of all
this enormous wickedness? Insignificance,
disgrace and misery in Europe; wretched
slavery, and death to thousands in America,
have distinguished the Spanish tyranny.
When savages intend to gather the
fruits of a tree, they cut it down.—Behold
a dreadful emblem of despotism!—
Tyrants, in short care little for the condition
of the people under them. Every
thing must be sacrificed to their gratification;
all must bow to their will.—Frenchmen
of Louisiana! the oppressions you
have endured have too fully confirmed
these truths in your experience; and your
sufferings have doubtless imprinted in your
breasts the glorious resolution of revenge.

Compare your own conditions with
those of your friends, your neighbors the
free Americans. Look on the state of
Kentucky; a country deprived of a sea
port; unreasonably subjected to shackles
which restrain her commerce; yet by the
single influence of a free government growing
with a rapidity, which preludes her
future greatness, and already impresses ter-
ror on the court of Spain.

Attend to this last circumstance; it
unravels the secret of despotism, and un-
der its abominable policy.—Men were
to love one another; to unite; to
be happy; and so they would be, if those
who call themselves the images of God on
earth, if kings did not seek to divide them,
and to oppose their happiness.

The population of Kentucky is the
work of a few years. Your colony, better
frustrated, but deprived of the blessings of
liberty, is decreasing every day.—When
the free citizens of America by persevering
industry have improved their lands,
they are assured of enjoying the produce
of their exertions: all that you possess de-
pends on the caprice of a viceroy, almost
ever unjust, avaricious and vindictive.—
Contemplate the evils which your own re-
solution alone can remove;—by courage
and energy you may in an instant change
your conditions: but wretched indeed will
it be, if you fail to make the attempt; for
the name of a Frenchman, already become
odious to kings, and the creatures of kings,
will eventually make your chains more
heavy, and expose you to new vexations.
—You glow with indignation; and feel
within you the ambition of deserving the
glorious appellation of free men: but the
fear of misfortune, the dread of not being
supported, depresses your zeal. Know
then that your brethren of France, after
having successfully attacked the Spanish
dominions in Europe, will soon appear on
your coast with a naval force; that the
republicans of the Western Country who
are ready to fall down the rivers Ohio and
Mississippi, in conjunction with a powerful
body of your brethren will fly to your as-
sistance, under the auspicious standard of
Gallia and liberty;—and that our united
efforts cannot fail to secure success to the
undertaking.—Step forward, therefore,
Louisianians; manifest to the world that
slavery hath not debased your souls; but
that you still retain the valour, the spirit,
and intrepidity of your forefathers; and
that you are not unworthy of independen-
ce and freedom.

It is not to our government, but to
the glorious dominion of liberty that we de-
sire to unite you. When emancipated,
you may form a constitution for yourselves;
which constitution will be supported by
France, as long as your imbecility shall
make it necessary.—Moreover you may
enter into a triple compact with her, and
the neighboring States of North-America,
by a confederation which may be happily
calculated to advance the political and com-
mercial interests of each.—It is a year that
your parent country will derive great ad-
vantages from so beneficial a change;
and it is as clear your glory will not be
equalled but by the felicity which you and
your posterity will receive from the revolu-
tion.

Banish imbecility! away with fear!
courage, firmness; *courage*.

“Audaces fortuna juvat.”
A very happy motto; which, with a
small strain of construction may be rendered
in English, “Daring villainy is too of-
ten prosperous.”

UNITED STATES.

GEORGE-TOWN, Jan. 1st, 1794.

By the 44th and last day of drawing
34,000 tickets are drawn, and the grand
prizes still in the wheel—which has gained
65,000 dollars.

PHILADELPHIA,

JANUARY 7.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the
Bank of the United States, held last evening
at the City Hall, the following Gentlemen
were elected Directors of that Institution for
the year 1794, viz.

Thomas Willing, Joseph Ball, Robert
Smith, Matthew McConnell, Joseph An-
thony, John M. Nesbitt, Samuel Breck,
Jeremiah Parker, Isaac Wharton, William
Bradford, James C. Fisher, Thomas Ew-
ing, William Bingham, Jacob Downing,
Archibald McCall, Israel Whelan, Mat-
thew Clarkson—PHILADELPHIA.

Herman Le Roy, John Lawrence, Ri-
chard Harison, John Delafield, Matthew
Clarkson, Abijah Hammond—NEW-
YORK.

David Sears—BOSTON.

Henry Nichols—BALTIMORE.

At an election held yesterday for offi-
cers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Can-
al Company, and of the Schuylkill and
Susquehanna Canal Company, the fol-
lowing gentlemen were chosen.—

DELAWARE AND SCHUYLKILL CANAL.

Robert Morris, *President*.

Managers.

David Ritzenhouse, John Nicholson,
William Smith, D. D. Walter Stewart,
Standish Ford, Robert Hare, Benjamin
R. Morgan, William Bingham, Joseph
Ball, Samuel Breck, Charles Biddle,
Jeremiah Parker.

Tench Francis, *Treasurer*.

William Moore Smith, *Secretary*.

SUSQUEHANNAH AND SCHUYLKILL

CANAL.

Robert Morris, *President*.

Managers.

John Nicholson, Walter Stewart, John
Steinmetz, Standish Ford, William
Smith, D. D. Joseph Ball, William
Bingham, Samuel Breck, Charles Bid-
dle, Charles Jaeske, Thomas M. Wil-
ling, Samuel Meredith.

Tench Francis, *Treasurer*.

Timothy Matlack, *Secretary*.

The following articles are copied from
the General Advertiser of this morning.

It must appear surprising that the late
arrival at Baltimore from Havre should
not have furnished the public with some
intelligence. The Baltimore papers com-
municate none, and those here who ex-
pected to receive information by that ves-
sel have been disappointed. The vessel
left Havre about the middle of October,
and this much is known, that the com-
pletion of French affairs was then very
favorable; and perhaps this may be one
reason why we are not in possession of de-
tails, as the city of Havre is well known
to be not well affected to the ruling party.

Substance of a letter from Havre-de-
Grace.

October 16,

The whole nation is determined to re-
ceive laws from no foreign power. All
persons suspected of aristocracy are taken
up. NINET members have been expelled
the convention, being suspected of royal-
ism.

The exportation of all articles of first
necessity is prohibited. Silks, glass, &c.
are free to be exported.

The Spanish forces have been beaten in
every quarter; and the king of Sardinia
is very soon to be left without a kingdom.

The whole energy of the Republic is
directed against England, and preparations
are making for a descent, for which one
hundred thousand men are intended, and
merchant vessels in a state of requisition.
Five millions have been placed in the hands
of the minister of marine for the construc-
tion of boats carrying each four 24 pound-
to cover the landing of the troops.

Toulon is blocked by 70,000 men, and
expected to surrender.

The troubles of Vendee draw to an end.

We have it from very good authority,
at a peace is on the tapis, between all the
belligerent powers of Europe, except France,
Austria and Spain.

A gentleman, on whose authority full
dependence may be placed arrived in this
city from Jamaica, via New-York, in-
forms, that when he left Spanishtown a
British packet had arrived there. The in-
telligence brought by this vessel was or-
dered to be kept a profound secret from
the government, but the captain told our in-
formant that the affairs of France were in

a most flourishing situation; many of the
principal towns in England in a state of
effervescence, that troops were sent to sup-
press the spirit, but joined the people in
the cry of no war! Prussia, he also in-
formed, had actually withdrawn from the co-
alition.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated
the 2d inst.

The schooner Eagle, belonging to
Messrs. Hollins and Barney, has arrived
here from Port-au-Prince. The Eagle
failed in company with the ship Sampson,
Capt. Barney, belonging to the same house,
and saw her captured by a British frigate.
She is now probably sent to Jamaica. It
is reported Capt. Barney had on board his
ship, a very valuable cargo, estimated at
not less than 300,000 dollars, and various
are the conjectures with respect to his
probable fate. It is no doubt fresh in
your memory that he retook his vessel
from an English crew the last summer, in
consequence of which he armed for self-
defence in a second voyage undertaken
principally to recover and bring home the
proceeds of the cargo of the first voyage.

It is reported that the next British mail
for the United States, may be expected
in a Frigate.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

What blessed times some persons are an-
ticipating from the assumption of the powers
of government by detached bodies of the peo-
ple! All the confusion, vexation, and expense
attendant on a division, and subdivision of the
powers of government, which were experi-
enced in the days of our affliction, are not
sufficient to deter the busy and restless sons of
anarchy from attempting to bring us back to
those scenes of humiliation and distress, from
which the new Constitution has so wonder-
fully extricated us.

But the days of insatiation are passed—
and disappointment will attend the plans of
those who would disturb our union, and blast
the reputation of our country.

What have I to lose? says Catiline—
Another war may set me on my legs.

A correspondent queries, whether the
paragraph which appeared in a morning
paper of Monday—pointing out certain
reasons for the resignation of Mr. Jeffer-
son, was wrote by a friend or an enemy of
the gentleman's reputation?—This cor-
respondent further asks, whether Mr. Jef-
ferson did not announce a determination
to resign previous to the discussion of cer-
tain subjects, which it is shrewdly suspec-
ted the paragraphist alluded to?—and whe-
ther it was not in the power of the Secre-
tary, to have resigned immediately on
his discovering, (if such a discovery was
even before made) that “his influence was
but trifling” in the councils of the Execu-
tive?

In the House of Representatives of the
United States, Thursday the 2d of Janu-
ary 1794.

THE house proceeded to consider the
resolutions, reported yesterday from the
committee of the whole house, on the
confidential communications from the
President, respecting the measures which
have been pursued for obtaining a recogni-
tion of the treaty between the United
States and Morocco, and for the ransom
of prisoners, and establishment of peace
with the Algerines—whereupon

The first and second of the said resolu-
tions being severally twice read at the
clerk's table, were, on the question put
thereupon, agreed to by the house, as fol-
low:

Resolved, that a sum not exceeding
dollars, be appropriated, in addition to
the provision heretofore made, to defray
any expense which may be incurred in re-
lation to the intercourse between the Uni-
ted States and foreign nations.

Resolved, that a naval force, adequate
to the protection of the United States a-
gainst the Algerine Corsairs, ought to be
provided.

The third resolution being read in the
words following:

Resolved, That a committee be ap-
pointed to report to this House, the naval
force necessary for the purposes aforesaid,
together with an estimate of the expenses.

A motion was made and seconded, to
amend the same, by adding to the end
thereof, the words, “and the ways and
means for defraying the same.”

And the question being put thereupon,
it was resolved in the affirmative, Yeas 46
—Nays 44.

The yeas and nays being demanded by
one fifth of the members present.

Those who voted in the affirmative are,
Theodore Bailey, Abraham Baldwin,
John Beatty, Thos. Bleunt, Thos. P.
Carnes, Gabriel Christie, Abraham Clarke,
Isaac Coles, Wm. Johnson Dawson, Hen-
ry Dearborn, Geo. Dent, Wm. Findley,
W. B. Giles, Christ. Greenup, Andrew
Gregg, Wm. Barry Grove, Carter B.
Harrison, John Heath, Danl. Heister,
Wm. Irvine, Richd. B. Lee, Matthew
Locke, Nathn. Macon, James Madison,
Joseph McDowell, Alex. Mebane, Wm.
Montgomery, And. Moore, Joseph Ne-
ville, Anthony New, John Nicholas, A-
lexander D. Orr, Josiah Parker, And.
Pickens, Francis Preston, Robt. Ruther-
ford, John S. Sherbourne, John Smilie,
Israel Smith, Thos. Tredwell, Philip Van
Cortlandt, Abraham Venable, Francis
Walker, Benj. Williams, Paine Wingate,
and Richard Winn.

Those who voted in the Negative—are
Fisher Ames, James Armstrong, Elias
Boudinot, Shearjashub Bourne, Benjamin
Bourn, Lambert Cadwallader, David Cobb,
Peleg Coffin, Joshua Coit, Jonathan Day-
ton, Samuel Dexter, Thomas Fitzsimons,
Uriah Forrest, Dwight Foster, Ezekiel
Gilbert, Nicholas Gilman, Henry Glen,
Benjamin Goodhue, Samuel Griffin, Tho-
mas Harley, James Hillhouse, Samuel
Houston, John W. Kittera, Amasa Learned,
William Lyman, Francis Malbone, Peter
Muhlenberg, William Vans Murray, Na-
thaniel Niles, Thomas Scott, Jeremiah
Smith, William Smith, Thomas Sprigg,
Zephaniah Swift, Silas Talbot, George
Thatcher, Uriah Tracy, Jonathan Trum-
bull, John E. Van Alen, Peter Van Gaal-
beeb, Peleg Wadsworth, Jeremiah Wad-
sworth, Artemas Ward, and John Watts.

And then the main question being put,
that the house do agree to the said resolu-
tion, amended to read as followeth:

“Resolved, That a committee be ap-
pointed to report to this house, the naval
force necessary for the purposes aforesaid,
together with an estimate of the expense,
and the ways and means for defraying the
same.”

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr.
Goodhue, Mr. J. Wadsworth, Mr. For-
rest, Mr. Malbone, Mr. Boudinot, Mr.
Parker, Mr. Macon, and Mr. Winn, be
appointed a committee, pursuant to the
last resolution.

Extract from the Journal,
JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

A gentleman of veracity, who arrived
here yesterday from Nantz, which place
he left the 24 October, informs that the
patriots had taken possession of Lyons;
and that Cambray had surrendered to the
enemy. He also asserts that there was no
probability of peace.

Strictures on a paragraph, respect-
ing the truce with Algiers, and other favors
—together with the minutes of this day's
proceedings of the House of Representatives
are omitted till to-morrow for want of
room.

Algerine Robbers.

To-morrow afternoon, at four o'clock, will
be published,

By MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, MARKET-STREET,

(Price a quarter dollar)

An historical and geographical account of
ALGERS;

Embellished with a Map, comprehending Mo-
rocco, Fez, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Madaga-
scar, and Canary Islands, Malabar, Malacca,
Sicily and Sardinia.

Said CAREY has lately published,

A Map of the Seat of War in France—
of the Netherlands—of Vermont—
and of the Tennessee Government.

Jan. 7. 61

CASTELLI,

Italian Stay and Habit-Maker,

INCORPORATED by the Board of Edu-
cation, new in New York, has remov-
ed from thence to this city, in Cameron's Court,
No. 25 north side of Mulberry Street, between
Front and Second; where all kinds of Stays
are made—as Italian stays, French corsets,
English, Silk turt, Riding, Suckling stays, &c.
Also, Ladies' Habits, Surtouts, Gowns, and all
kinds of dresses for balls, completed in the
newest and most elegant fashion.

Any ladies in New York and Charleston,
who may wish to employ him, and will be
pleas'd to send their measures shall have their
work finished with the utmost neatness and
dispatch.

N. B. Said Castelli has an assortment of
ready made stays to sell.

Jan. 7. 61